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a square hole through the floor of his room into the store below and remove therefrom articles of clothing. A search of our Modus Operandi file revealed to us the fact that a person operating in exactly the same manner was wanted at Bakersfield, Los Angeles, San Diego, Sacramento, and Stockton, California. A photograph of W. was dispatched to the police departments of these cities and W. was immediately identified by the keepers of the rooming houses above these stores as the person who had rented the rooms from which the stores were entered.

Such a record of accomplishment as this is bound to make the citizens of the state aware of the indispensable character of the bureau in a good cause. It is, then, only a matter of time and perhaps of education directed upon the chief of the bureau, until the scientific interest of the statisticians will begin to find satisfaction. Already the California bureau is beginning to record facts concerning the criminal history of individuals, though the law provides specifically only for marks of identification. Histories may be aids in identification. The recording of histories is in accord with the spirit of the law and in them the statisticians are about to find grist for their mill. The language of the Illinois bill is so pliable as to enable the proposed bureau to become in time a gold mine for statisticians—assuming only an open-minded director.

My plea is this: We shall get what we want in the way of statistics only when public sentiment allows it. Our proposals, therefore, must appeal to proper motives that the public can grasp with enthusiasm. Once such motives are satisfied, growth begins. This is the way with institutions of all sorts. It is the argument of the opportunist; of the menshevist as opposed to the bolshevist.

ROBERT H. GAULT.

THE PRELIMINARY WORK OF THE COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE IN EUROPE

As chairman of this committee, I have sketched out the following plan of action, which is being, at this time, submitted to the other members of the committee for their approval.

The fact that my father's home is in Washington and that he has been for many years connected with official life there, makes it possible for me to attempt to reach European authorities and conditions directly through diplomatic channels. I have drawn up a list of all European countries that are at present represented at Washington,

either by ambassadors, ministers, or chargés. To each of these embassies or legations I have written, addressing myself, in cases when I knew no one personally there, to the chancellor, as law-officer of the mission. I have explained what the Institute of Criminal Law is; I have enclosed with my letter our latest brochure, giving general information about the Institute; and I have explained the reasons on account of which my committee was appointed. Then I have requested the embassy to secure for me the names of such men or women in their respective countries as are considered authorities on criminal law and criminology, whether they be judges, university professors, police officers, or social agents. At the same time I have tried to make it clear that I am anxious to get into touch with the best thought on criminological subjects existing in these various countries; and this for a double purpose. First, in order to secure for the Institute dependable sources of information concerning the developments and changes in criminal law and all kindred subjects in European countries. And, secondly, in order to create lines of common interest between criminologists in this country and those in other lands.

In several cases I shall not depend entirely on these letters alone. I am planning to spend some part of those week-ends, which I have twice a month in Washington, in making personal visits to those diplomatic representatives whom I know myself personally, or to whom I may easily be presented. During such visits I hope to be able to explain the aims of our Institute more clearly.

The advantage of this somewhat roundabout scheme is this: If all goes well or even fairly well, I hope soon to be in possession of the names of certain eminent legal and criminological authorities in almost every country of Europe. Then, I shall be able to write to these men, not only as chairman of the Institute's Committee, but also with the backing of their various ambassadors and ministers. Possibly, I may be able to persuade the diplomatic representatives to lend additional force to my letter by accompanying letters of their own. In any event, in this way I trust to lay down my lines securely.

Possibly, probably even, the criminologists and jurists of Sweden, for instance, or Roumania, may never have heard of our American Institute. But if we can write to them, backed by their own representatives in Washington, they will, at least, be sure that we are a scientific body of repute with whom it will be an honor to be in correspondence.

I am asking the other members of our committee to make lists of all European authorities with whom they have ever had any personal

contact or correspondence. To these lists I hope to add mine, obtained through diplomatic channels. Thus we shall all "pool our interests" in this matter. I shall also ask the members of our committee to write to any of their European friends who have any interest in criminal law; to write to those criminologists whom they know, telling them of the aim of our committee, and asking them to send them at least twice a year such brief notes on the changes and developments in criminal law and its allied subjects in their respective countries as may have come to their notice.

Thus, gradually and in time, I am trusting to be able to create lines of information and communication with the men and women of Europe who are interested in the aims and objects for which our own Institute stands. They should be, for us, especially for our JOURNAL, sources of invaluable information. And our Institute would also take its proper place, side by side, with the older institutes and scientific societies of Europe that are devoted to the study of criminal law, and together with which we may write and work and plan for some final and adequate solution of the many vexed problems of human delinquency.

JOHN R. OLIVER.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Readers of the JOURNAL will be glad to know that our campaign for larger support from yearly subscribers is bearing fruit. During December we added 112 new names to the list. Sixty-five more were added in January. Will each reader send us one additional name within the current month? Try it.

THE EDITORS.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO CAESAR LOMBROSO

In 1910 a committee was formed under the Italian Minister of Education, Professor L. Bianchi, charged with the erection of a monument to the distinguished Italian criminologist, Caesar Lombroso. The committee designed at the outset to secure contributions for the purpose from all nations. The king of Italy headed the list of subscribers and a considerable sum was secured from almost all European states and from Japan. A monument was modelled accordingly; the work was done by the most celebrated Italian sculptor, Leonardo Bistolfi. But to execute the work in marble and bronze in this post-war period the sum collected is altogether too small.